

THE SPIRITS YESTERDAY.

CORA L. V. HATCH ON SUNDAY.

STRONG POLICE FORCE PRESENT.

Messages from the Other World on the Rebellion.

Views of General Andrew Jackson on the State of the Country.

What is Done in New York on Sunday.

THE CORA HATCH SENSATION.

INTERESTING SCENE AT CLINTON HALL.

Best evening the basement hall of Clinton Hall was

crowded to excess by a curious and intelligent audience

most of the persons present having been drawn together,

no doubt, by the expectation of some further developments

of the epic like episode of the previous Sunday

evening. The hall was so full that even the ladies who

arrived somewhat late were glad to find standing place

in the body of the building. A number of men, dressed

in red flannel shirts, came in shortly before the com-

encement of the lecture, to all appearances prepared to

pick up a row. There was a strong force of police

stationed in all parts of the building, and there was no at-

tempt made to interfere with the thoughts or the elo-

quence of the fair speaker.

The theme selected by the committee for the evening's

discourse was "The Chemistry of the Sunbeam, and

No Effect upon Animal and Vegetable Life." She said

that the question, though strictly a scientific one, might

be made as interesting as any other that could engage

the attention of the human mind. She then went into a

lengthy and elaborate definition of the power and influ-

ence of light, and the wonderful properties of the beams

of the sun. Light, she contended, was not necessary for

the formation of plants, but only for their coloring, per-

fecting no fruit. For nearly an hour she discoursed, with

truth, eloquence, on the varied offices of the sun's

beams, giving much of the sun's power to the science of

optics and physiology in a compressed form.

A gentleman in the audience wished to know whether

the speaker spoke from her own intellectual intelligence, or

whether she was acting upon by spirits.

Mrs. Hatch—You may believe what you like about that,

but I do not act impudently; but I came here

impressed with the idea that you were acted upon

by spirits.

Mrs. Hatch—I am acted upon by external influences;

but if the gentlemen will persist in believing otherwise,

confined as home I have communicated with disembodied

spirits, particularly, however, with the spirits of the

spirits of the dead, and at moments seemed unable to

control myself. At my right stands a man there is no one here

that you can see, a disembodied man, who tells me

that he will relieve all pains from my lungs, so that I

shall speak for him in a clear tone of voice in spite of my

cough.

GENERAL JACKSON PRESENT.

Another man—another disembodied man—stands near

me, and he tells me that he will relieve all pains from my

lungs, so that I shall speak for him in a clear tone of voice

in spite of my cough.

GENERAL JACKSON ON THE WAR.

There is a loud and clear voice in the hall, the voice of

the great general, who has been dead for many years, but

whose voice is still heard in the ears of the living. He

says that the war is a great and noble one, and that it

will result in the freedom of the colored people, and the

preservation of the Union. He says that the North is

right, and that the South is wrong. He says that the

North is fighting for the principles of liberty and justice

for all men, and that the South is fighting for the

principles of slavery and oppression. He says that the

North is fighting for the principles of the Declaration of

Independence, and that the South is fighting for the

principles of the Constitution. He says that the North

is fighting for the principles of the Union, and that the

South is fighting for the principles of secession. He

says that the North is fighting for the principles of

liberty and justice for all men, and that the South

is fighting for the principles of slavery and oppression.

GENERAL JACKSON ON THE REBELLION.

A LECTURE FROM THE OTHER WORLD—GEN. JACK-

SON AND DANIEL WEBSTER AT THE NEW YORK

FORUM—JOHN C. CALHOUN AT THE NEW YORK

FORUM—THE MEDIUM—GEN. JACKSON IN FAVOR OF

MISCEGENATION—DANIEL WEBSTER TO CLOSURE THE LECTURE AND TO DE-

CLARE THE REBELLION—THE MEDIUM—GEN. JACKSON

IN FAVOR OF MISCEGENATION—DANIEL WEBSTER TO

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LION—THE MEDIUM—GEN. JACKSON IN FAVOR OF

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LECTURE AND TO DECLARE THE REBELLION—THE

MEDIUM—GEN. JACKSON IN FAVOR OF MISCEGENA-

tionally condemned.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Denmark in Active Preparation for War.

A General War Likely to Result from the Complications in Germany.

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Two Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Etna and United Kingdom at New York.

Significant Legislative Warning to Napoleon.

The Mexican Expedition Officially Condemned.

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alternative but a war or revolution, they join in the

prayer for the former. The Germans in addition are

a slow people to rise; but when they do it is very difficult

to influence them, and they think they know Lord Rus-

sell's love for peace too well to be afraid of his notes.

THE LATEST NEWS. London, Jan. 7, 1864.

There is no change to report in the Holstein question.

Austria.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says

that the Emperor Francis Joseph is said to have told the

head of the War Department that he must be prepared for

all contingencies.

Poland.

There is nothing new to report to the movement of

the insurrectionists.

It is stated that two hundred and fifty prisoners,

including Count Stanislas Zamoycki, were despatched from

Warsaw to Siberia on the 2d instant.

Greece.

There were reports that the new King had quitted

Torone, convinced of his incapacity to regulate the con-

fusion of the country. His authenticity, however, is

disputed.

It is stated that a comprehensive project had been sub-

mitted to the National Assembly for an establishment

charged with the express function of attending to and

reducing the Greek debt.

The War in Mexico.

ENGLISH STRATEGY AND VICTORIES. (From the

London Post (government organ), Jan. 6.)

The present position of the Mexican campaign has been

very delicately in the London Post, which has afforded us

constant information in advance of the public intelli-

gence brought by the last mail. After an inactivity

chiefly by the season of the year, the French had

responded in a direct and simultaneous movement to

which the feeble opposition of the republican arms no

longer imparts the character of real hostilities.

There is no doubt that the French army now

occupies the position of the French army in Mexico

is now in a position to make a great and

lengthy rapid change. Until very lately the French

army was more or less stationary, and the French

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army was more or less stationary, and the French

observed, shows a desire to "encourage" immigration,

even by paying the expenses of immigration. It is

probably recalled that Mr. Howard, a few months

ago, requested the representatives of the federal govern-

ment in Europe to publish as widely as possible the ad-

vantages which the United States offered to all persons

seeking a new home. The Northerners, in fact,

have advertised for a century and a half, and we

have advertised for cotton, and with similar result.

They have largely increased their imports, but it is

not to be concluded without proof that in so doing they

have done anything against law. No doubt, migration from

Ireland might be "encouraged" in such a manner as to

reach very closely upon downward immigration, but

there was, in the policy of the United States, no

transgression. It was no way to achieve the end in

view by perfectly lawful representations, that it would

be simply gratuitous to presume the employment of un-

lawful means. In holding out distinct and positive in-

ducements to emigration the federal government would

do no more than is constantly done by the govern-

ments of all countries. It is not to be concluded, in-

deed, that the benefits of emigration common to the

two States concerned, that we ourselves have societies

formed for the "encouragement" of emigration, and

that we have not done so in the most judicious

and successful manner. It is not to be concluded, in-

deed, that we have not done so in the most judicious

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